

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

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DARRYL JOYCE, #183 316

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Petitioner,

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v.

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2:05-CV-1009-ID  
(WO)

WARDEN JONES, *et al.*,

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Respondents.

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**ORDER**

Respondents filed an answer on March 7, 2005 and supplemental answer on April 20, 2006 in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5, *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. (Doc. Nos. 10, 16.) They contend therein that the present habeas corpus petition is due to be denied because the claim presented by Petitioner provides no basis for relief. Specifically, Respondents argue that Petitioner's allegation of trial court error in allowing into evidence testimony that a police mug book contained his photograph is procedurally barred from review by this court because he failed to present this claim to the Alabama Supreme Court in a petition for writ of certiorari following the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals' denial of his application for rehearing which is required to exhaust and preserve Petitioner's claim for habeas review. *See O'Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838 (1999); *Smith v. Jones*, 256 F.3d 1135, 1137 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

A procedural default bars consideration of the merits of a claim unless Petitioner can establish “cause” for the failure to follow the state's procedural rules and show “prejudice” resulting from this failure. *See Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72 (1977). However, even if Petitioner fails to show cause and prejudice, a procedural default will not preclude a federal court from considering a habeas petitioner's federal constitutional claim where Petitioner is able to show that the court's failure to address his claim would result in a “fundamental miscarriage of justice.” *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 320 (1995); *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478 (1986). The miscarriage of justice exception allows federal courts to address procedurally defaulted claims if Petitioner shows that “a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is actually innocent.” *Carrier*, 477 U.S. at 496.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that on or before May 11, 2006 Petitioner may file a response to the answer filed by Respondents. Any pleadings, documents or evidence filed after this date will not be considered by the court except in exceptional circumstances. Petitioner is advised that at any time after May 11, 2006 the court shall “determine whether an evidentiary hearing is required. If it appears that an evidentiary hearing is not required, the [court] shall make such disposition of the petition as justice shall require.” Rule 8(a), *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*.

Petitioner is instructed that when responding to Respondents' answer he may file sworn affidavits or other documents in support of his claims. Affidavits should set forth specific facts which demonstrate that Petitioner is entitled to relief on the grounds presented

in the habeas corpus petition. If documents which have not previously been filed with the court are referred to in the affidavits, sworn or certified copies of those papers must be attached to the affidavits or served with them. When Petitioner attacks Respondents' answer by use of affidavits or other documents, the court will, at the appropriate time, consider whether to expand the record to include such materials. *See Rule 7, Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*

Petitioner is cautioned that in responding to Respondents' assertion that his claim for relief is procedurally defaulted he must state specific reasons why he failed to comply with the state's procedural rules or otherwise did not present or pursue this claim in state court either at the trial court level, on appeal, or in available post-conviction proceedings. Petitioner is advised that the reasons presented must be legally sufficient and that the facts surrounding or relating to the reasons for the failure must be stated with specificity. Moreover, if Petitioner claims that this court should address the procedurally defaulted claim under the fundamental miscarriage of justice exception, he must show specific reasons for the application of this exception.

Done, this 21<sup>st</sup> day of April 2006.

**/s/ Delores R. Boyd**  
DELORES R. BOYD  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE